DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery

Richmond (and suburbs), Man- chester and Pe- tersburg.	ONE WEEK.	ONE YEAR Payable In Advance.
Daily, with Sun Daily, witho't Sun Sunday only	14 cents. 10 cents. 5 cents.	\$6.50 \$4.50 \$2.30

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1906.

There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.

Compulsory Education.

There is said to be much opposition chief stumbling block; that if compulsory apply also to the blacks, and that if the

well to have all the white children attend The whole argument is absurd on its face good for one race, it is good for another children should be educated, it is desirable that all the children should be educated, and the plea that the Statis not able to supply the means of educa for all her children is contemptible mant sentiment of Virginia. The people own their willingness to tax themselves in order that all the children may have an opportunity of gaining a con children, no compulsion is necessary to the most part, going to school, while many whits children are kept at work. That is the pity of it; that is the danger Are we willing that the negro children shall be better educated than the

Most of the objectors fairly foam at the mouth when they talk of the "rights of parents" and the arrogance of the State undertaking to say what a man shall do with his own child. But, in the name of God and humanity, have the children rights? Has a miserly father the right to sacrifice his child to his own cupidity? You gentlemen who talk about the rights of parents, do you think you have the right to deprive your child of the opportunity to get an education? That you have the right to condemn your child to everlasting ignorance? Oh, but you gay, you do not need any law to make you send your child to school. Quite so. The law is not made to discipline the righteous. A compulsory school attendnace law would not worry those parents who are willing to do their duty by their children, but should there not be a law for those who are not?

We believe that Governor Montague has hit upon a happy solution of this entire question. In his message to the Legislature he says:

"IF, HOWEVER, THE GENERAL AS. SEMBLY IS UNWILLING TO TAKE THIS STEP FOR THE WHOLE STATE, I EARNESTLY RECOMMEND YOUR HONORABLE BODY TO EMPOWER ANY COUNTY OR CITY OF THE STATE WITH THE OPTION OF ES-TABLISHING COMPULSORY ATTEND.

That is local option, and local option is fundamental Democratic doctrine. Let any county or city which wishes to try this plan have the option of doing so. If tried in some of the counties and cities and proven to be advantageous, it will then spread over the whole State.

Does a College Pay.

commercial view of a school, but this is in practical age and the paramount question in business circles is, will it pay? Richmond is looking out for new enterprises. The most desirable enterprises are those which bring money to the city and keep it here, that is why a factory periment that the plan is good. At any is so dealrable. It makes something and sells it away from here. The price highway commission, with a competent of the article comes home and to build, langtheef at the head of he whose der teous one,

for supplies, and it gets into general cirulation.

Business Office, - 916 E. Main Street.

TELEHONES.

Business Office, - 916 E. Main Street.

Now, a home college is, in a commercial view, much the same sort of an enterprise as the home factory. It brings students to town. The students been found in the flour, corn-meal, pickle pay out their money for board, tuition and supplies. In that way the college washington Bureau...501 14th St., N. W.

Women's College January 12 1608. of an Institution that Richmond wants and it will pay Richmond to bring it the last few years.

cold-blooded fashion. But everybody knows what a desirable institution in for girls. We are trying to impress the desirability of the school as a business enterprise.

Read the local item and see what you taink of it. Richmond cannot afford to lose the opportunity.

Iail Convicts On the Road. Our penal system in Virginia is crude and many reforms are needed. The peniwell conducted and are doing laudable work. But there is imperative need for houses of refuge and correction for way ward girls, and as for the jail system, it is simply disgraceful. Men and women are taken up for all sorts of petty offenses, fined, and, in default, sent to pense until they pay or serve out their term, and there are fees at every turn Virginia a man was recently convicted Some measure should be adopted which imburse the State as far as possible for the cost of punishment. That would be would relieve the State, in part of ar enormous cost, and it would prevent a jail and taking their ease at the public expense.

siter, of Petersburg, have formulated a plan for working tall convicts on the the purpose of taking such convicts ou selves, if not to the State. Our jails are schools of crime, and it is far better roads than to the public jails.

Their plan in outline is that a State alghway commission be created, the head any county should desire to avail itself of would undertake to map out the work, estimate the cost, and supply the labor so far as it could be supplied with jail convicts, while the county would pay for the material and the road machinery The first step to be taken would be for sloner that it desired to build a certain road. A blank containing questions would then be sent to the county authoritles, filled out and returned to the com missioner, thus giving assurance that the done, the commissioner would make should then accept the State's offer, the superintendent of the penitentiary would section and assemble enough convicts to carry on the work. The convicts would by State guards, and the work would be done under the direction of an enginear, whose services would be paid for

by the county. Messrs. Lassiter and Withers claim hat the amount now expended by the State in maintaining convicts in the juils would be sufficient to maintain them on he roads and pay all incidental expenses. They propose thus to organize roadworking forces in various sections of the State, to be transferred from one county to another, as the demand may be, and eventually to add to the force from time to time convicts from the penitentiary, They think that this is the only practicable method of State aid, as the State is not in financial condition to appropriate large sums of money for road improvements; and that, even if it were in such position, the supply of honest labor would be wanting, as the farmers now find it impossible to procure enough labor to carry on their farm operations.

They say that north of the Potomac the States are co-operating with the counties in road-improvement, and making appropriations in money, conditioned upon like appropriations from the counties and districts, and that south of the Virginia line the State is giving aid by supplying convict labor; but that Virginia has taken no steps in either direction.

The plan which these gentlemen proeminently practicable if a supply of good labor could thus be obtained. But the futal defect is that good labor does not often go to jall, and we fear that the supply of labor from that source would be so inferior as to be utterly inadequate for the purpose,

However, the plan has this excellent feature: it does not in any way disturb the present system of working the roads; it does not compel any county to adopt the method proposed, but leaves it er tirely optional with the county authorities. It opens the opportunity to experiment, and it may be demonstrated by exrate, one point gained would be the

n great part, to the men who do the vices would be available for mapping out The men who receive it spend it and directing work in the countles, by pplies, and it gets into general cir-

While we regret that there should have It is estimated that the great Central been an error in Mr. Whitty's original BY MAIL, One Six Three One College which the Baptists propose to table, we are glad to receive this added establish would bring in from two to evidence of the steady growth and week. establish would bring in from two to evidence of the steady growth and prosthree hundred thousand dollars a year perity of Richmond. It is especially if located in Richmond. It is the kind gratifying to know that the flour trade of the city is growing as it has done in

The steady advances being made by Richmond in all lines of material devel of ment are attracting general attention other respects is a first class college Observer, has become solicitous lest in our figures for last year we falled to do the shoe business justice. It points total sales of manufacturers of boots and shoes, as \$2,874,480, and adds, "The shoe business alone is worth every year above a baker's dozen." Our contmoorary seems ear out the friendly estimate of the \$2.874.480 of sales by manufacturers, our table showing the business done by Richgregate of nearly eight million dollars or to be exact \$7.862.185. Truly this is magnificent exhibit, and one of which justly proud. The business conditions in Richmond to-day are highly gratifying; the prospect for the year just begun is all that could be desired.

Abolish Local Hangings.

Delegate N. E. Spessard, of Alleghany, will introduce a bill providing that all felons condemned to die on the gallows institution. It is a reform which The limes-Dispatch has long advocated. Just after McCue was executed in Charlottesille last February, we expressed our the following article:

"Charlottesville has been through a terrible ordeal, and there is no reason why that or any other community should be uch a strain as that which inevitably attends the execution of a prominent, respected and widely known citizen.
"It is not necessary to recall the harrowing details of this tragedy in order

o show what the effect must have been by the fearful fascination of this case, to which the days of the doomed prisoner slip by. The interest of the whole State is enough to show how absorbing it must have been in Charlottesville, and there is no doubt but hat the entire city felt the shock of Mc-Cue's execution in a personal way. This ought not be. There is no reason in sense, justice, expediency or good morals, why executions should take place in the ounty or town jail, and there are powerful reasons why they should not. It is an innecessary and avoidable expense. Charottesville, for example, paid five dollars matters, and does not correspondingly add to the dignity of the law or the impressiveness of the sentence. It exposes the judge and the sheriff to numerous and harassing requests for interdent morbid and unhealthy interest in suc harassing requests for interviews with the prisoner, and enormously in-reases the opportunity for escape or sui-

most public spectacle of the most tragic and solemn events possible.

"Cases might be greatly multiplied,

without strengthening the example of Charlottesville. The proper and sensible course is to have all condemned pris-oners sent at once to the State peniten-tiary for safe keeping and execution, and Virginia should adopt that practice as soon as possible.

"Nothing could be more impressive in a community than for a condemned citizen to be taken away by State officials and mysteriously lost in the death cham-ber of the penitentiary."

We earnestly hope that the bill which Mr. Spessard will introduce will become a law.

There is a strong demand that social clubs and distilleries be put on the same feeting as saloons. The Times-Dispatch comes out in a firm editorial, setting fcoting as saloons. comes out in a firm editorial, setting forth the evil of these mushroom clubs, declaring that they are vertiable factories for the manufacture of pauperism. Mann law has practically banished saloons from the country districts of Virginia, but the petty distilleries have flanked in a measure the will of this people, and the plain purpose of this excellent law. We earnestly hope that our Legislature will early deal with these phases of the temperature. phases of The temperance question.—Re-ligious Herald.

The whole question is this: If the Mann law is not a desirable statute, repeal it. If it is, perfect it, and make it offective.

Senator Depew, who announces that he will "soon begin his real work in the Senate, apparently fails to realize that his "real work" does not lie in the Senpose is good in principle and would be ate, but out in the open trying to live it down.

> Mr. Carnegie warns the public against seeking money as an end, precisely as though the public wasn't aware that the end of all money is the spending of it.

> It appears that everybody, not excluding father, is in favor of a currency clastic enough to stretch, at least, to the middle of next week.

Rogers ought to leave quite a handsome sum for the endowment of a Home for the Mute. A civil war is not necessarily a cour-



The

Wheel of Life, By ELLEN GLASGOW.

Rhymes for To-Day.

The First Ride Together. With happy, yet embarrassed look (Like fair bride's on her day of

(Like fair bride's on her day of mar-riage),
I selzed her bag and pocketbook,
And led her gently to the carriage;
And pressing her reluctant hand,
While all my brain was madly hum-

ming, said in hurried tones, yet bland; "Ah, how I thank you for this col-

Ah, all my brain beat out the thought:
"How bleak this home-return without
her!"
And bending near, I gently brought

The carriage robe more close about her And then I bent on her a glance
That spake of deep, deep adulation,
Surcharged with more than young ro

All wild with pride and admiration.

And she!—She sat all mute and still,
Nor word, nor syllable she uttered;
Nor glance she deigned to me, until,
Near home, she turned and loudly muttered;
"I hates der country," while a look
Of anger on these

Of anger on those proud lips played-he was, I should have said, our cool "Wut wages did yez say yer pair"

Merely Joking.

Poor Binksyl—Hostess: "Don't you sing?" Mr. Binks. Binks: "No-er-I-hum-er---" Hostess: "Oh. I'm afraid you wouldn't be heard in this large room. Thanks so much." Terrible disappointment of Binks, who was simply dying to recite "Tam o'Shanter."—London Truth.

Correct Style.—"Why did poor Fewscads leave directions that his funeral must take place after 6 o'clock in the evening?" "Well, you see, a dress suit was the only decent looking clothes he had left."—Cleveland Leader.

The Only Way.—Knicker: "So Jones has planned a model apartment nouse?" Bocker: "Yes; the janitor lives on the top floor, so the steam is always on and the elevator always running."—New York Rapid Development.-"Isn't it queer how

quickly some people develop?" "Yes; there is Miss Flabbyson, for instance. She was a bud only a year ago, and now she is a full-blown wall flower."—Chicago Record-Herald.

When He Gets it.—Yeast: "What hap-pens when your wife loses her tempor?" Crimsonbeck: "Oh, I get it."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Rumor Confirmed,-The Neurltch amily had reached Copennagen. "Town smells kinder queer," commented Maw Neuritch. "I ain't surprised," asserted Paw Neuritch. "Allers heard there wuz suthin' rotten in Denmark."—Houston Chronicle.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY January 13th.

1705—A house in London where fireworks were manufactured blew up and de-stroyed 120 houses and killed fifty persons.

1-The last number of The Tatler appeared, No. 271. 1738-The famous convention of Pardo

1809-The French, under Marshal Victor defeated the Spanish, under Castanos at Cuenca.

1811-The British merchant ship, Cumberland, Captain Barrat, beat off four French privateers and took 170 men, who had boarded her.

1814—British and Prusslans repulsed in an attack on Antwerp; parts of the suburbs burned.

1817-The ship Georgianna, of Norfolk experienced a tremendous shock in the Gulf Stream, supposed to be by earthquake; the day was calm.

1848-A severe battle at Chillianwallah. between the British and Sikh forces, without decisive resules.

1854-An earthquake at Finana, in Spain, crumbling down the Alcazaba, an an cient Moorish castle, prostrating houses and causing chasms in the streets and loss of lives.

1855—Pierre Soule, the American minis-ter, had an audience with the Queen of Spain and took leave of the court. 1865—Reports of peace ovrtures between Presidents Lincoln and Davis set

afloat and denied.

1868—The Senate declared by votes thirtyfive to six, that they do not concur in the suspension from the office of Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton.

1868—General Meade removed Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, and appointed General Ruger as his successor.

1868—The Ohio Legislature withdrew the assent of the State to the proposed fourteenth amendment. affoat and denied.

fourteenth amendment. 1885—Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax

dropped dead in a railway station at Mankato, Minn.

Clay Center's Tack Rabbits.

It is noted that the Ellinwood jack rabbit cannery is expecting to kill and can 1,000,000 animals this season. Ellinrabbit cannery is expecting to kill and can 1.000.000 animals this season. Ellinwood is way out in Barton county, where things are done on a smaller scale naturally than they are hereabouts. The Clay Center cannery has been in active operation for more than seven years, and is still as active as over. However, the by-products have grown to be the larger part of the business. Sealskin form are now timed out any color by the thousands. Also rabbit-tail soup. Graveyard rabbit feet are furnished in quantities to the South by the carloads. Harelips are good sellers, likewise boned rabbit tongues. Rabbit hash finds ready market, as does also treasseed spring bucks. A nerve tonic from the rejected spinal columns of yearlings does will soon be put on sale. Clay Center as a packing centre is before the world in an effort to force the registrating companies to accept the product for transportation across the oceans. The beef trust is strigging to the last ditch. But merit will win. There are a few more shares of stock to se sold, not many, and in thirty days the price will be raised to the picture rail. First come, first served. A little more room on the ground floor—Clay Center (Kam) Tilbes. To be strictly consistent, Mr. Henry H. Clay Center (Kaha) Times | Issue |

THE LATEST BOOKS UNDER BRIEF REVIEW. :

Mertins, Pp. 426, \$1.50. Babbs, Mer-rill Company, Indianapolis. There is some unusually good work in this story. Our chief criticism on it is rill Company, Indianapolis.

There is some unusually good work in this story. Our chief criticism on it is that it is rather longer than necessary, and that the incidents of the plot are not always very closely strung together. Martin Wentworth's fight with Tillin, stirring and interestingly done as it is neither grows involtably out of the main action as a vital part of it, nor does it lead, anywhere. The same might be said of the life history of Slim Simpson, which is virtually a separte, absorbing and freshy conceived, but still without coise bond with the principal narrative Even in the chapter entitled, "The Vengance of Slim Simpson," where Simpson, does not touch the main narrative, he agits muc the same way as some of the other characters would have acted, thus discounting the force of his really striking past. To justify the space devoted to Simpson's personal history, Mr. Meitins should have given him a role at this time which no other could have played. None the less, there is a great deal in this book that is really admirable, it is a, tale of life in a little Alabama town of to-dny. The negro "question" is touched on lightly, yet frankly and forebly. The negro himself occupies a conspicious place in these pages. Parenthetically, we may commend Mr. Mertins, on his successful dialectis. He has caught both the lingo and manneriems of the darky very well, and, on the other hand, has made his educated white folis talk the straight English language instead of a Seneganblan patois so Trenguently put Into their mouths by well-meaning, but erring writers. From this we conclude that Mr. Mertins is Southern himself. Acting under the guidance of a clever colored clergyman and a degraded brute, named Red Shirt, the negroe organize a secret society, which culiminates in a great uprising. An advance tip to the whites and alone prevents a general massacre. There was a night attack, and the negroes were requised. This episode reminds a good deal of a similar idea in the Mississippi novel of a year ago—the name escap

GUSTAVE F. MERTINS, of "The Storm Signal" Merrill Co., Indianapolis).

Meanwhile it is tolerably evident that both girls have fallen in love with him. Then comes something as unbelievable as the note incident in "The Marriage of William Ashe." Jessica, perceiving how affairs were going between Martin and Virginia, strikes out to save herself at all costs. So she tells Virginia in strict confidence, that she, Jessica, is engaged o Martin, from whom, since he is withall oversusceptible, she begs her friend to keep away. Virginia promises. That was, perhaps, as near a wicked lie as is possible for a lady to tell. Moreover, it is impossible to helieve that Jessica, sweet and lovable as she had shown herself to be, should have told it, and with so little compunction. Mr. Mertins, however assures us that she dd, not lie, like many others, did incalculae because in time it became either that or Martins death. An able, vigoruos and strongly written story which in many respects has pleased us highly.

s highly.

HE MENACE OF PRIVILEGE.—By
Henry George, Jr. Pp., 421, \$1.59 net.

The MacMillan Co., New York.

This is one of the best of those works

a the social organism of to-day, with

thich the Macmillans, in particular, have on the social organism of to-day, with which the Maemilians, in particular, have been doing so much to popularize the study of modern economics. In "The Menace of Privilege," Mr. George has written at once ably and entertainingly, this theme has been brought so nearly down to the hour that it includes data so recent as testimony given before the Armstrong legislative committee. Mr. George believes firmly that 'privilege' lies at the bottom of most, if not all, of the cylls so apparent in our body social to-day. He seeks to show, in his own words, "how privileges granted or sanctioned by government underlie the social and political, mental and moral manifestations that appear so cominous in the republic." Continuing, he says: "The monopoly of natural opportunities, heavy taxes upon production, private ownership of public highways, and other lesser privileges, cause the great inequalities in the distribution of wealth which are evident all about. For these are not powers to pro-

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It is one of the nicest toilet preparations that you can get anywhere. It is a great favorite among the indies. It acts like a charm upon the skin—very cooling, softening and healing in effect.

It softens and smooths rough skin, heals chapped surfaces, moistens dry, harsh spots, aids in restoring the color to faded complexions, and is very beneficial in clearing the skin of pimples, blackheads and muddiness.

We ask you to give this preparation a trial, confidently believing that you will be as other ladles are who have used it—a great admirer and constant user of it. You will find it a most pleasant addition to your list of toilet requisites.

Price 15 and 25 Cents a Bottle Price 15 and 25 Cents a Bottle

Prepared and Sold by BLANKS

L. Wagner Brug Co.

The Prescription Druggist, and

duce wealth, but powers to appriopriate it."

"The Menace of Privilege" is, in short, in the words of the author's sub-title, a study of the dangers to the republic Mr. George thus draws the distinction not between the rich and the poor, but between the privileged and the unprivileged. Starting with a demonstration of the proposition that "this republic has become palpably a land of inequality" he yisoously maintains that special privileges of various sorts are the soils cause of this inequality, and shows in succeeding chapters how these privileges have built up many of the large individual fortunes of the present century. Victimes of privilege and trades-union methods of resistance to privilege are treated in detail. He shows how privilege uses the courts to its own ends, how it corrupts politics, how it circumscribes the the press, "influences" the university, muzzles the publit. To correct the inequalities whist are gadually submerging a large proportion of our population, it is only necessary, he is confident, to abolish privilege. To abolish privilege, or at least to go far toward abolishing it, it is only necessary to lay a very high tax on land monopoly, therebly easing tax burdens elsewhere, to free natural opportunities, and to do away with taxation evils, special grants and immunities. Whether or not one agrees with all Mr. Georgo's conclusions, he cannot avoid admiring the fore and effectiveness with which those conclusions are urged. Moreover his book is brimful of pertinent fact, highly illuminating to any study of present day social disorder. To this study "The Menace of Privilege" is, indeed, a contribution of unusual vigor, freshness and insight, calculated to furnish the reader with a good deal of new food for thought.

THE ANCIENT LANDMARK.—By Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, Pp., 293, 51.59. Mc-

nish the reader with a good deal of new food for thought.

THE ANCIENT LANDMARK.—By Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, Pp., 299, 31.50. McClure, Philips & Co., New York, Forsale hers by Bell Book and Stationery Co.

The almost indissoluble strength of the marriage bond in Kentucky furnishes the thesis for this story. This, we take it, is the ancient landmark "which thy fathers have set, Lucian Beardsley, a Virginian, of Kentucky descent, goes to the Blue Grass State to buy horses. Here he runs into a domestic tragedy of an acute sort. Pretty Dulcinea De Witt, who turns out to be his own distant cousin, is being brutally treated by her husband, an edious physician, who lived on opium and cocaine. The profound sympathy of the entire community goes to Dulcinea, but nothing else. To interfere between a husband and wife appears to them an unpardonable offence, and the question of divorce is only mentioned with shrinking and horror. Bo De Witt is taking his will of Dulcinea with the utmost immunity, Lucian, however, was bred up under different ideas, and the inaction of the community disguists him. He determines to devote himself to the freeing of his fair cousin. The difficuities he met, and they were considerable, make up the basis of the story. But it ends satisfactorily. Facts come to light which make even the rigid Kentuckians feel that a divorce was at least allowable, and Dulcinea at last treads upon a happler path. The theme is somewhat slight to be spread over so many pages, but the telling is graceful and easy, and the freshness of the situation holds the reader's interest. Mrs. Waltz, who died recently, is best remembered as the author of the "Pa Gladden" stories.

THE AWAKENING.—By C. Wickliffe Vules Dn. 273 21 W. Neels Bublish.

recently, is best remembered as the author of the "Pa Gladden" stories.

THE AWAKENING—By C. Wickilffe Yulee, Pp., 279, 2125. Neale Publishing Co., Washington.

This is a readable story of life in Washington in the eightles. Rather familiar both in general theme and in its characters, and displaying no marked originality of any sort, the incidents are told with sufficient skill to avert ennul. Mr. Yulee has ability, and, with a less conventional plot and a freer use of the blue pencil, should write a good story. The hero is Hon. Arthur Montresor, of London, England, son of the Earl of Broadlands, touring this country for the fun of the thing, Montresor is not always particularly convincing, but the good-natured reader will judge him leniently. On the steamer he met a good many people, including the common Thompsons and the charming and lovely Widow Rae. The scene soon sifts to Washington, where Montresor becomes deeply involved with the dashing Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Morton is the stock villainness. Flirtations with good-looking men are as bread and meat to her, and this, despite the fact that Mr. Morton is allive and more than willing to be firsted with by her himself, a pretty mix-up ensued. Then there was Beatrix Preston, a gallant Virginia girl—"qualnt, honorable and genuine as an old family portrait." These three women play important parts in the moulding of the young Englishman's later destiny. Montresor's uspicion that he is the object of Fenian attacks gives some impetus to the action, but "The Awakening" is designedly, essentially a love-story.

New Text Books.

All the books listed below, are from the newest publications of the American Book Company, of New York, Chechnati, and Chicago, Clear typography, neat presswork and binding, and careful editorial preparation charterize them all. Low prices is another notable feature. JULIUS CAESAR.—Edited by Hamilton Wright Mabie, Pp. 154, 35 cents.

This is a sort of a sequel or suppleway series of English texts, published under the seneral editorial direction of Henry Van Dyke, Mr. Mabie is perfectly at home with Shakespeare, and is admirably qualified for providing suitable

Henry Van Dyke. Mr. Mable is perfectly at home with Shakespeare, and is admirably qualified for providing suitable notes and introductory matter for the mee of young readers.

THIRTY MORE FAMOUS STORIES RETOLD. By James Baldwin. Pp. 236. This is a sort of a seguel or supplement to the author's well-known "Fifty Famous Stories Retold." The present volume contains stories hardly less famous than those in the earlier one—Columbus and the egg, Galleco and the lamps Newton and the apple, Guttenberg's types, Watt and the kettle; the Gordian Knot; Richard and Blondel, etc., etc. In many was these two books make ideal readers.

ESSENTIAL IN MEDIEVAL AND

in many was these two books make ideal readers.

ESSENTIAL IN MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.—By Samuel Bannister Harding. Pp. 643.

Like earlier volumes in the publisher's excellentseries of sd lit dil lall dat dat dat excellent series of "Essential in History."

Dr. Harding's work provides a comprehensive and eminently serviceable texthook of its specified period. The events covered, range from the time of Charlemagns to matters so recen tas the separation of Sweeden from Norway. Lucidly and conclese told, fully illustrated, pleasingly printed, and amply equipped with topic lists, collateral references, the marles, bibliographies and indexes, the volume has our hearty commendation. It has been prepared, like others in the series, in consultation with Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, les, in consultation with Dr. Albert Bush-nell Hart, ELEMENTARY LATIN WRITING.—By Clara B. Jordan. Pp. 270. DUMAS, EXCURSION SUR LES BORDS DU RHIN.—Edited by Theodore Henck-ols Pp. 176.

DU RHIN-Edited by Theodore Henckels, Pp. 176.

IN FIGLD AND PASTURE. IN DUTEN WORLD AT WORK SERIES.—
EN Mande Barrows Dutton. Pp. 196.
FISHING AND HUNTING. IN DITTTON'S WORLD AT WORK SERIES.—
By Sarah M. Mett and Maude Barrows
Dutton: P. 127.
DEFES ROHINSON CRUSOE.—Retold
by James Baldwin. Pp. 191.
WASTE NOT. WANT NOT STORIES.—
Retold by Cilfton Johnson. Pp. 266.
FLORES DE ESPANA.—By C. Fontaine.
Pp. 101. Pp. 101.

Pp. 161.
A PRIMER OF ESSENTIALS IN GRAM.
MAR AND RHETORIC.—By Mariotta
Kuight. Pp. 64.
EXERCISES IN GEOMETRY.—By Levis
L. Conant. Pp. 124.

Books and Their Makers.

Books and Their Makers.

The Princess Troubetzkoy—Amelie Rives
—author of Selene, now in this city, reached New York November 20th, after a few
months sofourn in Italy. She was present at the dilner given on December sith
by Mr. George Harvey to celebrate Mark
Twain's seventieth birthday, and on the
eighth of December returned to her home
in Virgina, for the winter. She has taken
not her literary work with renewed enthuslasm, and characteristic stories from

Brooklyn Engle, Tuesday Dec. 12, 1905.

A Model and a Measuring Rod

It sounds like a fairy tale. The president of an insurance company has escaped unseathed. It appears that the affairs of the Home Life have been administered after such a fashion that the witness sat in a sort of easy chair, with neither trepidation for cattairnasment. Naturally, he was regarded as a curjosity. As it seemed too good to be true, the chairman consulted with the examiner-in-chief, protesting that it would be almost a reflection upon the committee to let the witness go without a sign of distress, but Mr. Hughes threw up the case as hopoless. However, after so many hits he could afford a miss. Unquestionably, if he was searching for a model or a measuring rod for other companies. for a model or a measuring rod for other companies, he found it in George E. Ide's management of the Home Life.

Sampson & Howard,

GENERAL AGENTS, Room 401 Mutual Assurance Building, RICHMOND, VA.

her pen will appear from time to time in Harper's Magazine.

Harper's Mugazine.

Those who have followed the fight for freedom now being made by the people of Russia cannot have failed to note certain interesting parallelisms between this crisis and the stirring revolution of 1848 in Germany, so graphically described by Poultney Bigelow in the new fourth volume of his German Struggle for Liberty (Harpers). Germany and Austria in 1848 showed the same political inexperience among the masses, the same bureaucratic influences brought to bear upon rulers, the same apparent vascillation of these powers, that may now be observed in Russia; and Mr. Bigelow's account of the manner in which the declaration of Frederick William IV was received by the Prussians, and of rioting in the streets in 1848, brings vividity to mind the present news reports. This simi arity between history made and in the making gives a certain unusual timely interest to Mr. Bigelow's volume.

George Edward Woodberry, author of "The Torch" and "Swinburne," the latter in fac McClure-Phillips Contemporary Men of Letters Series, recently left America for an extended trip in Mediterranean countries, and was last heard from at Tunis. He has already been through Italy, and is probably now on his way to Greece. SHIP WARPEN

Greece.

Mrs. C. N. Williamson, who collaborated with her husband in writing "My Friend, the Chaufeur" (McClure-Phillips), is an Amelcan gil. Though with her English husband she has lived a dozen years in England and knows the Continent from Naples to St. Petersburg with a completeness of knowledge seldom attained by trans-Atlantic travelers, she has never lost the peculiar American gaarm. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are in defatigable motorists and their car has traversed all of the European by-ways which make such charming background for their novels. The scene of "My Friend, the Chauffeur," is laid in Italy, Deimatia and remote Montenegro, all out of the usual tourist track, but not so remote as not to have heard the whir of the Williamson car.

McClure-Philips are bringing out in America an early work of G. Lowes Dickinson, "The Greek View of Life." Its character is indicated by this paragraph com the preface: "The following pages character is indicated by this paragraph com the preface: "The following pages are intended to serve as a general introduction to Greek literature and thought for those primarily who do not know Greek. I have hoped that such an attempt as the present, to give with the help of quotations from the original authors some general idea of the Greek view of life, will not be regarded as labor thrown away. Varied and manifold as the phases may be that are presented by the Greek civilization, they nevertheless group themselves about certain main lines, to be distinguished with sufficient clearness from those which have dominated other nations. It is these ideas that I have endeavored to bring into relief."

NORMAL SCHOOL SITE.

Mrs. Miles Offers St. Albans

School Building at Low Price. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RADFORD, VA., January 12.—St. Albans, the fitting school erected by the late Colonel George W. Miles about fifteen years ago, and now the property of his wife, has been offered by Mrs. Miles to the State for \$18,000, which is considered as low fluttee.

ered a low figure. The buildings are of brick, with white The buildings are of brick, with white trimmings, in the old colonial style of architecture, and are located on a height overlooking New River, just across from the town. The scenery, looking up and down the river, and also the view of the mountains and town, are charming. The grounds contain about fifty acres.

The school has been closed for a year and a haif, and the citizens of Radford would be delighted to have it become the

The fact that the buildings stand ready and can be bought at low figures recom-mends the selection of Radford as a site for the school, and the liveliest interest

elt in the action to be taken by the BACK RIBS BROKEN.

Carriage Falls On Employe of Roanoke Carriage Works.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ROANOKE, VA., January 12.—Mr. J.
H. Meacham, an employe of the Roanoke
Carriage Company, was seriously injured to-day by a heavy vehicle falling He was engaged in storing vehicles in

He was engaged in storing vehicles in the second story of a building and at-tempted to hold up the vehicle until a negro could move his position. It fell on him and broke several ribs at the backbone and otherwise injured him,

The Monster Dry Dock Dewey. 500 feet long; 134 feet wide; cost \$1,-300,000; heighth of side walls, 63 1-2 feet; holds a 24.417 tons warship. Each hawser used in twoing stretches 1,200 feet and weighs twenty-seven tons.—Boston Her-ald.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life to wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding. At the first attack of disease,

which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE_

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